

RECORDING OLD, SAYS DELBRUCK

Publisher Says German Government Promised Reforms in 1908.

BLOCKED BY JUNKERISM

Expects Fresh Attempts by Conservatives to Cripple Liberalizing Measures.

BERLIN, July 10. (The London Times.)—Prof. Hans Delbrück, head of the department of history in the University of Berlin and one of the most influential publicists in Germany, told the Associated Press today that the new orientation in Prussia was really no political novelty, as the Government had solemnly proclaimed it as part of its programme far back in 1908.

The conservative forces in Prussia, he added, were so powerful, however, that they invariably succeeded in frustrating all attempts to accomplish the desired reform.

Prof. Delbrück, who is a historian and publisher of Prussian year books, started political and parliamentary circles less than a week ago by appearing with other leading Conservatives in favor of the immediate enactment of Prussian electoral reforms.

Movement Gains Support.

In the course of his interview today he said:

"Now that the promise of this reform has been reiterated in the Emperor's Easter message the suspicion forthwith springs up that the Conservatives will make fresh attempts to force its postponement. It is a question very much harder to win out. As England, Belgium and Italy have not yet passed a general and direct suffrage, Prussia could be said to be in advance of these countries respecting democratic developments, always assuming of course that we are successful in forcing the issue."

"Perhaps it would then develop that Prussia and England, where similar electoral reforms are being agitated, would be the first to give effect to the principle of universal suffrage. It is also the current belief that whatever may be the upshot a new peace offer may be made to the Central Powers within a few weeks."

It is not thought that such a peace offer will be of a character as to affect the course of the war, but that it will be put forth with a view to embarrassing the Allies. It is generally agreed here that the American embargo on exports is a far more effective blow at the duration of the war than the German crisis.

The London Times' headline "German Peace Offensive" over the doing in Berlin is a rather exaggerated statement, it is said, of the motives underlying the crisis.

In considering the value of news from the Cologne Volks Zeitung on the German crisis, it must be remembered that Matthias Erzberger dominates this newspaper. One outstanding fact is clear, namely, that however much the German Government realizes the crisis, it is depending it decided to capitalize it. There is behind all of the situation plenty of genuine cause for a shakeup.

PORTENTS IN GERMANY.

Julius Cambon sees big change in public spirit there.

PARIS, July 11.—"Without assuming this Saturday's Reichstag session in the Reichstag committee can in any way be interpreted as precursors of a possible revolution, it cannot be denied there is a change in the public spirit in Germany, and it is certain that the uneasiness revealed by these debates would have been impossible a year ago," said Julius Cambon, General Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to the Associated Press today.

"At that time," he continued, "the faith of the entire people in the omnipotence of Prussia and the inviolability of German arms was absolute. It is the resumption of the Russian offensive that is provoking a definite cooling of the hopes for a nation had placed in a separate peace."

The submarine warfare, despite the damage it has caused us, also represents an undoubted check on our progress and this form of piracy is shown more to be powerless to effect a blockade of the Allies; and how can the Germans now feel that they are in a position to take the offensive from the other side of the ocean? The American menace rapidly grows formidable."

"However, on this matter it would be best for us not to indulge in exaggerations. We sometimes are prone to overestimate the resources, great though they are in men and material, that the United States can put at the disposal of the Allies, just as we are apt to underestimate the necessity for the arrival of this valued aid."

Excessive dreams would be dangerous as preparation for a possible defeat and this would be criminal, for America is lending us powerful aid, without limit, thanks to which it has become impossible for us not to triumph. The simple truth is no one that it is unnecessary to add anything to it."

ADmits CROPS ARE POOR.

Von Batecki Sees Poor German Vegetable Harvest.

COPENHAGEN, July 11.—At the Reichstag session yesterday Herr von Batecki, the Food Controller, declared the fruit and vegetable harvest was far below the average. Berlin newspapers report.

The outlook for grain production was characterized as being "as good as in 1915," which will be remembered as a year of great drought and a miserable harvest. As for potatoes, the yield, the Controller said, would be "surely better than the serious crop failure of 1916."

Herr von Batecki expressed the hope that late vegetables would show an improvement. The report which the semi-official Wolff Bureau telegraphed to the provincial press conveyed the Controller's "good as 1915" into an unqualified "good."

Gustav Hoch, Socialist member of the Reichstag, spoke of disorders in the Prussian town of Bielefeld, which had been mentioned previously. He said they were due to the fact that strikers had been allowed to work without being driven to desperation were punished most severely, some of them being condemned to many months in prison.

EX-CZAR SEEKS PART OF LOAN OF FREEDOM

Asks Government for Privilege of Investing.

PETROGRAD, July 11.—Nicholas Romanoff, formerly Czar of all the Russias, has appealed to the provisional Government to allow him and the members of his family to acquire stock in the "Loan of Freedom."

Mr. Romanoff announces that the amount of their investment in the loan depends upon whether the Russian State intends to support his family or not. He adds that of his own property he possesses now only \$450,000; his wife, \$500,000; his son Alexis, \$750,000; his daughter Olga, \$1,500,000, and his other daughters between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000.

NEW YGRIS INQUIRY ORDERED IN BRITAIN

Judicial Investigation of Mesopotamia Flasco Is Announced.

LONDON, July 11.—Andrew Bonar Law of the British War Council announced in the House of Commons this afternoon a judicial inquiry would be held on the conduct of persons implicated in the report of the British commission which investigated the Mesopotamia expedition. The report was made public in a blue book issued June 26.

The court, Mr. Bonar Law said, would be composed of three officers and two persons holding high judicial rank. The case is to be presented by the officers of the Crown and the proceedings, so far as possible, would be public. All the officers concerned, he said, had ceased to exercise any function in connection with the Mesopotamia expedition.

Mr. Bonar Law said the court would not have power to impose punishment, but would report in the case of officers to the army council, which had that power. In the case of civilians, he added, the Government would consider the report of the court as binding.

The War office tonight issued the following statement on the progress of operations in Mesopotamia:

A British column and airplanes have chastised effectively Turkish irregulars who attacked a convoy of British troops. Two German airplanes, whose machines were destroyed by fire in the desert, surrendered. British armored cars are seeking to enter German lines which were left behind.

The temperature has risen to 119 degrees in the shade.

The report of the commission, which investigated the ill fated Mesopotamian expedition, attributed the responsibility for the surrender of Kut-el-Amara to the British commander, Sir John Nixon, formerly in command of the British forces in Mesopotamia; upon the Viceroy of India, Lord Hardinge, and upon the commander of the British force in India, Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR ARMY ARRANGED

Capt. Asher C. Baker Appointed Director of Overseas Transportation.

PARIS, July 11.—American headquarters today announced the appointment of Capt. Asher C. Baker, U. S. A., as director of overseas transportation and naval representative to the Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces.

The military mission composed of officers of the operations department, after completing a tour of the French and British fronts, held a conference last evening and decided to make the French and British steel helmets for use by American troops.

The medical mission has determined it will be necessary for each division of the American army to have a medical storehouse aggregating 4,750 tons. The American army will adopt a system similar to that of the British, with reserve depots in Germany, France and the field hospitals where major operations will be performed located further back.

The Americans will develop to the fullest extent possible the British system of transporting the wounded with all speed directly back to the base hospitals with minimum interruption of the medical service. The medical mission has decided to use the method of anesthesia employed by Dr. George W. Crile of Cleveland.

GERMAN CAPTURED BY BRITISH

They Drive British Back One Third of Mile and Are Halted.

1,250 PRISONERS TAKEN

English Artillery Is Pounding

Foe, Indicating Strong Counter Attack.

PARIS, July 11.—The initiative in calling the Entente conference to meet in Paris at the end of this month for consideration of the Balkan situation came from France and Great Britain, and not from Russia, as has been reported. The British and French authorities desire to consult with allied Governments in regard to the military situation on the Macedonian front and the best means of enabling the Greek people to work out their own problems. Consequently the attitude of the Russian provisional Government regarding non-interference in the internal affairs of Greece, as set forth in the recent announcement at Petrograd, is in harmony with that of Russia's allies.

The conference will consider not only the question of the Balkans, but everything regarding the conduct of the war, according to *Reuter*.

The Greek army is to be increased from three to ten divisions, the recruiting and complete equipment of which are to be completed within four months, according to plans outlined today by Charles C. A. Jonnart, Entente high commissioner in Greece, who is on his way to Paris, where he will lay before the Greek council, which had that power, at the forthcoming conference the results of his work in Greece, which includes the abdication of King Constantine I. The Greek army is expected to carry out under the new regime of Premier Venizelos.

Equipment From Allies.

In an interview with the Associated Press correspondent at Rome Mr. Jonnart gave an outline of the proposed constructive measures and the part which the United States would have in the reconstruction of Greece on a strong basis. He said:

"Now that the transition from the old regime is accomplished, we shall proceed at once to the important work of reconstruction. One of the first measures in that direction will be complete reorganization of the Greek army so as to make it worthy of the country and a real factor in the situation. It is proposed to increase the present strength of the army, amounting to three divisions, to ten divisions. Mr. Venizelos and our military advisers are confident that this increase can be carried out so as to place a full force of men in the Greek divisions in the next four months."

Concerning the reconstruction of the country, he said that the Greek army can be carried out so as to place a full force of men in the Greek divisions in the next four months.

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Will Need Aid From U. S.

"After being torn by internal dissension for the last two years and with resources and expects friendly cooperation and assistance of those great Powers which wish to see the smaller nations placed on a firm and enduring foundation. Great Britain and France may be depended on for the army reorganization, and in the same way we can hope to have the initial supplies of the United States in realizing effective reorganization of the civil branch. America's cooperation will be a most precious factor."

Mr. Jonnart outlined important constitutional and parliamentary reforms which it is proposed to carry out.

"The constitutional reforms have now been actually drawn up," he said. "The Constitution will settle the question concerning the abdication of the former King and his abdication will be clear and specific that this abdication and succession were effective and permanent."

The Entente commissioner spoke with satisfaction of the dramatic series of events which recently were brought about so quickly under his direction—the abdication of Constantine, the succession of Alexander, the retirement of the reactionary Ministry, the summoning of Mr. Venizelos, the creation of a new regime with Mr. Venizelos at the head, and finally the sweeping into exile of the dangerous elements which had provoked discord for two years.

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LONDON, July 11.—After their success last night in driving back the British troops on the Belgian coast to the River Yser on a front of two-thirds of a mile, the Germans made no attempt to-day to attack. In fact, their artillery fire, which had been extremely violent throughout yesterday, has now diminished and the British guns are firing heavily.

Further fighting among the sand dunes along the North Sea coast is expected, however. The Belgian War Office reports that the German guns during last night bombarded Furnes, the Belgian railroad junction immediately behind the Allies' lines on the coast. Artillery fighting continued during the day on the whole front of the Belgian army.

Their attack last night, the German War Office says, the German marines, who were the assaulting troops, captured 1,250 prisoners, of whom twenty-seven were officers. They were British troops, the German War Office says, who had been holding it since the fall of Antwerp. The British losses were heavy, it says, but the booty has not been counted.

Represents Small Gain.

The entire German advance, of which there is doubt whether it is the prelude to a big drive along the coast to reach Dunkirk and Calais, represents only a small gain. Its main importance lies in a limited sector the British lost their bridgehead position on the Yser. The Germans advanced only a distance of a half mile on a front of two-thirds of a mile.

A very intense bombardment preceded the attack, not only wrecking the trenches, but largely leveling the sand dunes. The British might have got back from the eastern to the western bank of the Yser and by which reinforcements might have been sent across the shore itself. The Germans were able to reach the east bank of the Yser. A mile to the south near Lombartsyde they penetrated some advanced British positions, but were driven out again by a counter attack.

Difficult to Hold.

The position gained by the Germans as a result of their success is difficult to hold. The sand dunes held by the British beyond the Yser are considerably higher than those held by the Germans, giving them a considerable advantage in the view of the British and Belgians at Lombartsyde and St. Georges. British counter attacks are expected, especially in view of the heavy British bombardment.

It is felt here that unless the Germans intended last night's attack to be only a feint, they will make a steady development offensive on a wide front, which has been indicated by many circumstances, the whole affair is over save for the British army being reorganized on a most efficient basis.

The German military correspondence in the *Deutsches Tagesblatt*, speaks in a press article whether the moment has arrived for an offensive by Germany and considers that for the present one is inadvisable. It says, however, that it is to hear the charging yell of the German armies in a big drive, but it is doubtful whether the necessary numerical superiority of the German army will be maintained through to real success.

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Foe, Indicating Strong Counter Attack.

PARIS, July 11.—The extreme intensity of the enemy's artillery fire on the Belgian front last night was diminished. Our artillery continues active.

The enemy attacked our advance posts east of Monchy-le-Preux this morning on a front of about eight hundred yards and succeeded in pressing some of them back very slightly. An attempt by the enemy to rush one of our posts northwest of Lens early this morning was repulsed, one wounded prisoner remaining in our hands.

Bad weather yesterday prevented any aerial activity on *both sides* until this morning. During the night two enemy aeroplanes were shot down. Our machines returned safely.

French Bulletins.

French (Day).—The artillery fighting on the Belgian front north of the Yser in the region of Spignee and in the Champagne. We repulsed two surprise attacks on small posts. The enemy attacks failed in our hands.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the artillery fighting continued to be very heavy in the sector of the 104th. In the Woëvre the Germans delivered an attack against our positions north of Pilre. After a severe combat the enemy was ejected entirely from part of a trench in which he had gained a footing.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

French (Night).—The day was marked by quiet violent artillery action in the region of Panthou, various sectors south of Moronvilliers and near Hill 304.

Belgian Statement.—During the night the Germans continued to bombard Furnes. To-day the usual artillery action occurred along the whole front.

RUSSIA GRANTS U. S. REQUEST.

Takes Step to Have Copyright Treaty With This Country.

PETROGRAD, July 11.—At the initiative of the Russian Government the Russian Ministry of Justice has prepared a bill authorizing the conclusion of a copyright convention with the United States.

The convention covers literature, the drama and music, and will be submitted at an early date for the approval of the provisional Government.

France Wants U. S. in Conference.

PARIS, July 11.—The French Parliamentary Committee on the Russian front decided today to make endeavors to secure American participation in future international parliamentary conferences.

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